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If our friends who favor us with man If our triends who favor us with manuscripts for publication with to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Case of the Rev Mr. Keller.

We print elsewhere a letter from the Rev. ALBAN RICHEY, one of the clergy of Trinity parish, in which he takes issue with remarks made by us last Sunday on the case of the Rev. Mr. KELLER. Our point was that as the question of the clergyman's guilt or innocence of the atrocious crime of which he is accused by Mrs. BARKER did not enter into the trial of BARKER it remains open for discussion, and will remain open until it is disposed of in a separate trial and that the dignity of the Church in which he holds holy orders requires such an investigation. This seems to us so obvious that we do not doubt that it will be the opinion of all the more judicious clergy of the Episcopal Church.

Mr. RICHEY says very truly that it is recognized principle of our law that a man is presumably innocent until proved guilty. This means that the onus of proving guilt rests on the accuser. The same principle applied to BARKER; yet that he made the assault actually was unquestioned from the first. If the accusation against the clergyman should be left without investigation on the legal presumption of his innocence until proved guilty, why should we have any trials on charges of crime? Why not let off every accused person on this legal presumption of innocence, which amounts practically to nothing more than a suspencion of judgment?

When a husband shoots a man, on the ground that he has outraged his wife, that violent act of itself constitutes the most impressive form of an accusation; and when the assault is followed up by a specific and circumstantial accusation by the wife of atrocious assault upon her by the clergyman, it is obvious that petther the accused minister nor the Church responsible for him can afford to rest on a mere legal presumption of his innocence. Suppose there had been no shooting and only the accusation of the woman had been made publicly; would Mr. KELLER's Church have left it unheeded on any such presumption, a presumption of which the law gave even the assault on the clergyman actually admitted of no doubt?

Mr. RICHEY is right in saying that the Rev. Mr. KELLER ought not to be condemned, "robbed of an honored name," because of "the bare assertion of an individual:" but when that assertion is an good name no longer remains to him unless it is met squarely and investigated thoroughly. His right is to demand that the nocusation shall be proved, and that until it is proved he shall not be presumed guilty of it; but neither he nor his Church can posed of in a trial.

until the question has been tried?

Mrs. BARKER is as much entitled to the lying for a purpose "so malignant that to the laws which these had made." she is willing to bring degradation on her-No less than the clergyman she is entitled to the benefit of her good name, and espe- by the Boers. cially should the Christian clergy protect It jealously against assault not supported by indisputable evidence.

We do not believe that the Episcopal the woman who makes it

England's Future.

asks the question, " What Should England

Do to Be Saved?" The writer in the Fortnightly Review be-Issue for the twentieth century is whether Great Britain or the German Empire at the end of the next two or three generations will possess a relative ascendancy in trade and in its inseparable attribute of sea may be surpassed by the United States." The word "must" should have been used mitted that "America cannot be pre- is two dollars.

are the greatest cotton growers and pur-reyors of food staples in the world, the rriter in the Fortnightly thus sums up he situation as it now stands: " America." he says, "is already the first coal and iron producer, and possesses incomparably richer resources with respect to both commodities than we do. The vast scale of her business undertakings is accompanied by the most minute ingenuity in detail. She has everything she requires within her own frontiers; with the largest amount of the best material, she has the greatest army of workers to manipulate it, the most distinctively mechanical genius that has ever characterized a nation, and the most colossal development of the combined driving power of capital and ability that has

ever been developed." One fact is here omitted, but great stress s laid on it by Mr. W. J. CORBET, the writer of the article in the Westminster Review; the fact, namely, that a very large proportion of our vast " army of workers " is Irish. Mr. Corbet believes that " there is deadly peril to England seething in the heart of the United States, a peril exhaustless and inextinguishable as are the fires that smoulder in the crater of Vesuvius." The danger is traced directly to the crimes committed by England in the past. Mr. CORBET holds that, if there be any truth in the aphorism that " crime brings its own punishment," then " the deeds of murder, rapine, plunder, and devastation carried out so ruthlessly in Ireland and the expatriation of so many millions of the Irish race, must inevitably recoil upon England's head." Lest these statements should be thought exaggerated, Mr. CORBET proceeds to adduce the evidence of English witnesses whose testimony on the point will scarcely be disputed. We are reminded that JOHN STUART MILL in his Principles of Political Economy says: The land of Ireland, like the land of every other country, belongs to the people which inhabit it. The Legislature should have looked with a different eye upon the forced expatriation of so many millions of men, and when the inhabitants of a country leave it en masse, because its Government does not leave them room to live, that Government is already judged and condemned." What are the feelings of the victims of forced expatriation, when they find themselves driven from their own land to lands beyond the sea in search of the means of selfsupport? Mr. GLADSTONE, speaking in the House of Commons, said of the Irish emigrant: "He bears with him on the one hand a passionate attachment to the home he quits and, on the other hand, a bitter and burning hatred to the laws and Government he leaves behind." Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH, another unimpeachable English witness, gives the reason for this intense and righteous hatred in an article entitled, "The Greatness of England," printed in 1878 in the December number of the Contemporary Review: "They [the Irish] are BARKER the advantage, though his guilt of instinctively hostile to law and government, as their immemorial oppressors in their native land;" and in the same article

heart of the people." Yet another authority, the London Times, accusation of an atroclous crime, fatal to is quoted in the Westminster Review on the all respect for a Christian minister, his matter under consideration. It seems that immediately after the great Irish famine, the clearance of estates and the consequent rush to America, causes which, taken together, reduced the population of Ireland in a few years to nearly one-half keep a good name until the charge is dis- the subject, exclaimed: "The Irish have and Herzegovina since the Austrian occuto it can be found in the records of con- pushed the Celt westward; ceasing for the victions. "Lying for a purpose," says future to be imprisoned between the Liffey Russo-Turkish War of 1877, to which Russia Mr. Richey," is just as possible for a woman and the Shannon, he will spread from New as a man," Undoubtedly; but how can it York to San Francisco. We must gird now show herself resolute to work for the be determined on which side the lying is our loins to encounter the Nemesis of seven | reunion of those provinces with the other centuries of misgovernment. To the end presumption that she is telling the truth over the largest habitable area in the world tively striving for by first bringing together as is Mr. Keller. "His guilt has as yet and confronting us everywhere by sea and the separated Slavic peoples between the never been even approximately estab- land, will remember that their forefathers Black Sea and the Adriatic. The aclished;" but neither has it ever been even paid tithes to the Protestant clergy, rent complishment of this task, however, is not approximately established that she is to absentee landlords, and forced obedience

he writes: " The conquest of Ireland was

completed with circumstances of cruelty

sufficient to plant undying hatred in the

To the question, "What should England The more reasonable assumption? If Mr. minster Review replies that the answer RICHEY had suggested that her accusation was given on the highest authority some and the outlying territories now under the was merely the product of a diseased mind nineteen hundred years ago. Without In a woman to be pitied rather than repro- reproducing the familiar words, Mr. Conbated, of an hallucination, he would have BET reminds us that by them in substance been more charitable and more reasonable, all iniquity, injustice and unrighteousness Bo far as we have seen, nothing against were forbidden, murder and bearing false the Slavic populations of the Balkans; weeks ago he was in Abilene. "Where's the good name of Mrs. BARKER has been witness being specially condemned. He alleged, certainly nothing has been proved; has no expectation, however, that the yet she would be the vilest of creatures if divine injunction will be followed in view yet she would be the viest of creatures it distributed by the fact that the treatment formerly bring it about. The present obstacle to a Done. The harvest has turned out well, received by Irishmen is now being suffered

Cut Rates at Hickory Corners.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Church will rest content with the mere | Press has made a visit to Hickory Corlegal presumption of the innocence of one ners, Northumberland county, Pa. Our of its clergy of an atrocious crime charged | venerable instructor, the Gazetteer, is not against him, more especially when the bowed down with information about accusation has been emphasized terribly Hickory Corners. Hickory Corners had by such an assault as was committed on a church; that was about all the Gazetteer the Rev. Mr. Keller by the husband of knows about it. Now Hickory Corners | Montenegro, and are therefore not likely It is in the British periodical press that TIN LUTHER EMERICK, has patients in named and bringing them ultimately under one finds the gloomiest forecasts of Eng- swarms and is making piles of money for one head. land's destiny. We refer particularly to himself, and some incidentally for the town. an article in the Fortnightly Review entitled From 150 to 400 patients a day come to his Bulgaria seems the favorite in the running. "Will England Last the Century?" and to house. Some of them come from as far King Alexander of Servia appears to have another in the Westminster Review, which as Canada, but most of them from the been born under an unlucky star, and Pennsylvania Dutch counties, the home of Montenegro has not the park Commissioners will not try the experiment of a thrifty and clannish people. Dr. power or influence to entitle him to the proposed, of letting the public run riot through the EMERICK is himself a "Pennsylvania highest rank among the three. The probagins with the assertion that "the broad Dutchman," He is a graduate of the Jef- bility is that when events which may occur ferson Medical College, and there is nothing at any moment precipitate action, Bulgaria irregular or unprofessional in his methods. will be found in the lead, and the weight He doesn't advertise. Patients come to of the combined force of the three States him in crowds because his charges are with that of the populations looking to them modest. When he began practice he used for help will obviate a prolonged struggle power." The assertion is quickly qualified to charge a patient who came to his office | The internal condition of Austria-Hungary as follows: "It is obvious that either or both a quarter. Then he advanced his price to is favorable to the success of the Balkan 25 cents. Now his minimum charge for States, and there is no point visible from consultation and medicine is 50 cents. which the Turks could expect any assistinstead of "may," for it is presently ad- Between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M. the charge | ance. They certainly could not look for

vented in any case from attaining at some | Hickory Corners has only a dozen houses | stances, and the condition of Germany is period during the twentieth century the or so, and is not on a railroad. Nine hacks not such that the Emperor would venture Industrial leadership of the world." Later are kept busy bringing patients from the to try and thwart a consummation that is this premonition is emphasized: "America nearest railroad stations and taking them the result of natural causes, and to oppose seems destined to the inevitable attain- back. Coffee and cakes, pop beer and other which would mean serious disturbance to ment of a supremacy in production as delicacies are sold to the visitors by a con- the political and commercial standing of

oneire who has built an addition to doctor's woodhouse. Hundreds patients "come from points within redius of 100 miles on two-day excursion tickets." The doctor is ready for business at 6 A. M. and he keeps at it until midnight or later. Each patient on arrival gets a card with a number and is treated in order Patients returning for another consultation must bring the bottle of medicine with them. By the bottle and the formula the doctor, who keeps no record of his

patients, is able to recall each case. Ascension Day Dr. EMERICK had 852 patients. His income for the current year, says the Press correspondent, " will not fall a penny short of \$25,000 a year. I make this statement not on the authority of Dr. EMERICE, but as the result of a mathematical calculation, and as a witness to the extent of his practice."

Dr. EMERICK's fees would not have seemed as small to the old race of country doctors as they seem to the Philadelphia correspondent, but half a dollar for consultation and medicine too must be considered cheap enough in these plutocratio times. But skill and success or a reputation for them must be attributed to the Hickory Corners physician, or his frugal clients would not flock to him in such rumbers. Perhaps the Bob Sawyers and BEN ALLENS of to-day can find an easy way to wealth by organizing a medical Trust and putting down prices as other wicked Trusts have done. There will still remain undisturbed the great gods with their great prices. A large part of the world scorns everything that is cheap. Another large part cannot resist a bargain If one must be ill, it is a little satisfaction to know that one can afford it; and a Cut Rate Medical Trust would be enthusiastically welcomed. But here nice questions of professional ethics and etiquette poke in their intrusive noses. It is time to get away from Hickory Corners.

The Terrible Affliction of Secretary Hay.

The blow which has befallen Secretary HAY in the sudden and accidental death of his son is one of the most terrible which could be struck against the heart of a father, and more especially of a father who had so great reason for pride and hope in his son.

Young ADELBERT HAY had begun ably a career which promised to be distinguished It seemed safe to assume that he was destined to hold a high place in the public life of his country. He had inherited from his father rare intellectual abilities and engaging personal qualities, and seems to have been throughout a son of whom a father could have only reason for pride, to have been an example of the persistence in a second generation of characteristics of distinction which so often lapse in the families of men noted in our public life.

The loss of the son who was the apple of his eye will bring to Mr. HAY the shocked sympathies of the whole American people, but, alas! they cannot relieve a parental heart so cruelly hurt

The Balkans.

Although a kind of general understanding has been come to between Russia, Austria and Italy that the status quo in the Balkan Peninsula must be maintained, it is obvious that it is of a very precarious nature, as it depends on conditions not wholly within the control of those Powers. The one that stands to lose most in the end by the arrangement is Austria.

Notwithstanding the many material beneof what it had been, the Times, writing on fits that have been conferred on Bosnia gone-gone with a vengeance!" Subse- pation, the hostility of the natives to the panic-stricken at the fearful Austrian rule has undergone no diminution. arrangements made at Berlin after the of time a hundred millions of people, spread Balkans. This Russian diplomacy is aceasy, as it means sooner or later the disby the two provinces occupied by Austria control of Turkey.

Such an arrangement would do much to sure of their unanimous support should it pation of Macedonia, the Austrian occustrip of territory between Montenegro and Servia. The Turks would no doubt willingly see the last of the Austrian troops out of the country if it were to revert to themselves. but, as matters stand, they are in the position of allies bound to keep out the armies of the three Slavio States, Bulgaria, Servia and has a doctor. It was to see him that the to turn against each other. Time, therecorrespondent went there. The corre- fore, is required for things to ripen; meanspondent was not ill. He went out of curi- while we hear of all sorts of plans for conosity. This Hickory Corners doctor, Man- solidating the interests of the three States

For the moment Prince Ferdinand of help from England under existing circum-

Germany, just now threatened with industrial depression and failure of crops.

So long as Albania was not touched
Italy would probably abstain from moving; while the combined naval forces of France, Italy and Russia might be relied on to prevent intervention by sea from any quarter. A solution of the trouble in the western Balkans in the interests of the people most concerned is thus rendered possible and brought nearer.

The Hon. JOHN WESLEY GAINES of Tensessee has discovered and asserts with a gratified air that "his" proposal that a Southern Democrat be nominated for President is taking like wildfire. It is the Hon. John WESLEY GAINES who is doing the taking. He takes "his" proposal from his private secretary, the Hon. Laps D. McCord, who is ising considerable typewriting and letter postage in furtherance thereof. Mr. McCord's proposition took like wildfire with Mr AINES, but the rest of the South has not been much singed by it as yet. So far the McCordian plan seems to be taking like vildfire in the wet.

In line with the recent scientific developnent of various branches of commercial activity is the proposal of Capt. JOHN T. THOMPSON, Ordnance Department, U. S. A. that a school for armorers be established this country. Capt THOMPSON inspected recently such a school at Liege, in Beigium, a city famous for its gun factories, and was impressed with the effect of its instruction on the chief product of the place. He suggests that the small-arms companies combinto establish such a school at Springfield, where the United States maintains its smallarms factory, and where the factories of some of the largest private companies are situated. The object of the school would be to train expert gunmakers; the work would be largely practical, but there would be consider able theoretical work, for which the smallarms museum in the Government arsenal would be of great assistance. The companies would maintain the school, sending to it free of expense young men who showed an aptitude for the profession of armorer. Capt. Thompson thinks that the success of the school at Liege argues a similar success for school here. The suggestion is worth onsideration by the small-arms manufacturers, as well as by the Ordnance Department of the army; although the school would not be connected officially with the Springfield Arsenal, if it proved valuable to the companies it could not but be profitable to the

In public parks there have always been me exceptions to the rule that everything is free, all men having equal rights in each and everything in the parks. There are restaurants of various sorts, where people get special accommodations by paving money Seats on the lake boats are paid for. But chairs to hire, according to the recent announcement, seem to spread the pay system

State Senator WRIGHT of Nebraska. Lincoln man and bank President, tells Yansas City Journal reporter that "to-day BRYAN is worth \$150,000, and is rapidly adding to the pile. He made \$50,000 last year lecturing and with his pen." We must decline accept these figures. Even if they are true. Col. BRYAN will never put the dollar above the man. But fond faith clings to Surely there must be one Bryanite leader who has not taken a free pass and jumped aboard the Juggernaut of Capital JOE BAILEY is gone. TOWNE and Hood are gone. PETTIGREW is gone. JIM JONES is a director of the American Cotton Company But BRYAN, the Tribune of the Poor the Harpoon of the Octopus, the BRUTUS of the Money Power-please don't take him away! Will insolent wealth spare nobody?

With the settlement of what was once the perennial Indian question and the concentration of the army at fewer posts than heretofore, the cuestion of choosing posts to be abandoned comes up. When there was a " western frontier," forts were built in exposed places which now, by the march of events, have become populous centres, fected not at all by the trial and convic- results of the policy of extermination, the On the other hand they entertain a strong them into existence. An army board will tion of Barker. The criminal accusation Times, under date of May 4, 1860, uttered feeling of resentment toward Russia for havagainst him remains for investigation, and the following prognostication: "Ireland ingever consented to allow a Slavic people military reservations no longer considered It is persisted in by the woman. He is will become altogether English, and the to pass under the rule of the Nemzet, as necessary to be maintained. As soon as under vile reproach. Nor is the assault United States Republic altogether Irish. the German Austrians are termed all through the selection is completed a protest against of which he is accused by her so far un- Yes: there will be again an Ireland, but a the southeast of Europe; and this feeling their abandonment may be expected. Strange exampled in the history of the Christian colossal Ireland, and an Ireland placed is shared with them by the Servians. To though it seems, those persons who decry the ministry as to be beyond belief. Parallels in the New World. We shall only have recover the influence lost through the army most loudly are those most opposed to keepers, now more than ever interested in maintaining soo posts, will be loud and perhad very unwillingly to adhere, she must sistent. It is to be hoped, however, that the conclusions reached by professional soldiers as to the desirability of army posts may no States within the Slavic sphere in the be overridden by the protests of civilians interested in military matters only when some local powers are to be placated. It is remarkable to note how important to the welfare of the entire country the maintenance of Fort Wayback becomes, so soon as army officers decide that its military usefulness has been outlived, although, so long as it appearance of two out of the three reigning is not menaced, the leading paper of the sovereigns in the Balkans, or a federation | metropolis that has grown up around the self in order to accomplish it. Is that Do to Be saved? " the writer in the West- of Bulgaria, Servia and Montenegro joined fort is accustomed to speak of the army officers as gilded hirelings and autocrats and of the men as drunken rufflans.

> KROPPP has the merit of being a good loser. restore Russian prestige, which has for Last spring he was sure that the drought many years been at a very low ebb among | would do the wheat grop to death. A few and the Russian Government would be your old drought now?" asked the sceptics; and they chaffed him greatly. The soothbe necessary to have recourse to arms to sayer was "game." He said he would sell his fifty acres of wheat at a dollar a bushel. peaceful solution of the question which but Kroppy takes his losses like a man, a is fast ripening is the Turkish military • cu- philosopher and a humorist. "If there is a good crop," he says, "I shall take it as pation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and a dispensation from the LORD not to talk the joint Austro-Turkish garrisons in the so much." Good for KROPFF! There are thousands of political prophets who will never know as much.

Christian Science appeals loudly to those at ease n Zion - Mother EDDY. Especially to those who are at ease-what with royalties and fees-in Concord, N. H.

Ravaging the Parks.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your correspondents of the "tread on the grass," "pluck flowers all you like," kind, who support Devery are well intentioned, possibly, but they are away "off." Let tentioned, possibly. But they are away "off." Let the Commissioners of Parks allow the public to tread on the grass, pluck all the flowers, do anything and everything they want, try it Mr. Commissioners for one senson, let the parts be an object lesson after that—and if there is not but one opinion thereafter, then I am very much mistaken. Such a scene of desolation would appear, I repeat, that there would be but one opinion thereafter.

This is the sensible view, in the main, but, of course, parks for the sake of an object lesson. Millions have been spent in making the parks green and charming to look at, and those millions cannot be thrown away to teach a lesson that must be obvious to any fairminded observer. Unless individuals are restrained from overusing the grass or picking flowers the public in general will lose the enjoyment of both,

Prefers Wooden Vessels to Steel.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str. THE SUN's editorial this morning on the Staten Island ferry in 1756, doubtless reflects the general public ferry in 1756, doubtless reflects the general public sentiment at the present time. But will you allow a hearing to the minority? As a constant traveller on that ferry since 1872, having more confidence in treenalled oak and hackmatack than in riveted steel plates and angle frames. I have always taken the old wooden vessels in preference to the new steel craft during the prevalence of heavy floating ice. So the argument that the Northfield was old and therefore sunk after collision propter hoe?

To those who knew Mr. Wright, the reported testimony of Dr. Fanny Bonavan carries conviction, that he returned to the lower cabin in order to help the helpless.

OUR ATTACHES IN SOUTH APRICA. mportant Reports by Our Officers With the Two Contending Armico.

Two interesting and extremely valuable eports on the war in South Africa have been made public within a few days by the War Department. They are by Capt. Carl Reichmann of the Seventeenth Infantry, and Capt. Stephen L'H. Slocum of the Eighth Cavalry of our army, who served for some months as military attaches of the United States with the Boer and the British armies respectively. Portions of their reports are not made public; out selections printed by the Department offer matter for serious consideration.

Capt. Slocum joined Gen. Buller's headparters on Dec. 10, 1899, in time to "assist" at he battle of Colenso, fought on Dec. 15. was of this battle that Buller reported that it was one of the bloodiest in history, a statenent promptly proved inaccurate by historians of our own Rebellion. Capt. Slocum gives the British forces engaged as numbering 16,000; their loss was 165 killed, 670 wounded 333 missing -a total vastly less proportionately than in many former battles. The attache's report dwells on the tendency, or rather habit, of the British to make frontal attacks; the habit has been corrected to a

degree since Colenso.

Capt. Slecum describes the Boer trenches as "from five to five and a quarter feet deep, and about two and one-half wide at the top, broadening at the bottom to four feet. Small chambers were hollowed in the sides at the bottom, in which they seem to have lived while in the trenches." He continues:

"The trenches were for a short distance contin us, usually about twenty yards; then would come at short intervals, separate holes to contain two or hree men. Their trail resembled a writhing enake. which lessened the danger from enflade fire. It rould be easy enough to get men into such a trench, but a thundering big job if you manied to get them out again, to make a counter attack. They destroyed the power of offensive or aggressive action, and the ack of continuity, caused by the separated and distinct holes, made communication extremely uncertain an hazardous. Thier only merit was, to me, in their irregularity; to all other respects they simply demon strated bow a trench should not be made, for from the oment they completed and got comfortably toto them the Boers' chance, or even thought, of counter attack

Both observers agree that the Boers are superb defensive fighters, but that they neglect offensive movements too entirely Capt. Slocum says that the long British line of communication from Bloemfontein to Kimberley was disturbed by them twice. "Had they been bolder and more aggressive, he says, "with their mobility they could have caused the British endless anxiety and annoyance on their advance to Bloemfontein. Lord Roberts correctly appreciated this weakness on the part of the enemy, and advanced, simply turning every position he found defended, and proceeded on his march

leaving his rear practically to take care o itself, knowing that it would not be molested. Of the British troops, Capt. Slocum says: If ever a nation exemplified the phrase Brave to a fault' it is the British. Lord Roberts is a shining exception to this rule." As to their battle tactics, he writes;

"The reluctance of the soldier to intrench himself and the indifference of the officers to enforce this mos necessary and vital precaution was strikingly shows upon all occasions. They would pile a little parape f stones, visible for a long distance, and consequently target for the enemy's guns and a source of death in itself when struck by a shell, but they would rarely

ever dig a trench.
"I never could understand this serious fault. The nfantry never make rushes in their attacks, but march erect and calmly forward. I have seen mounted men under a hot ride fire at short range. halted. waiting for orders to advance, sitting erect on their horses, a perfect target, while lying over on their horses necks, they would have had some protection, as had. They have not the individuality and re sources of our men, but for indomitable courage, un complaining fortitude, and implicit obedience, they The artillery has shown it self during the war, in my opinion, to be the best branch of the combatant service. The field and horse artillery guns were not of the most modern type, and were often outranged by the enemy's; nevertheless the gunners, both officers and men, have demonstrated that they are as good as the most critical commande could desire. The naval guns, worked by sailors, have been one of the most important factors of the

Capt Slocum comment also on the lack of scouting and reconnoissance -a lack that gave rise to considerable British loss. In his opinion, our cavalry is the best in the world to meet successfully the new conditions of war; it is the only one drilled in dismounted fire action, which he thinks is a necessary component for success. As to these new war conditions, our attache with the British army writes: "The use of smokeless powder by both belliger

ents has necessitated. I believe, a greater change in modern battle tactics than even the increased range of the small arm; one can locate the artillery by the flash, but infantry beyond 500 yards can only be heard and felt. not seen. This fact increases the difneulty of the attack far more than the defence, the latter being stationary and carefully hidden, while the former is of necessity continually in motion. The fact that the artiflery of its own army can seldom support it so efficiently as formerly further increases the difficulties of the attacking infantry. The artillery. in fact, labors under precisely the same disadvan tages as the infantry, but to perhaps a greater extent on account of the greater distance at which it is engaged, while it is, in addition, often impossible tell how close the attack is to the defender's line To locate the enemy, balloons and powerful telescope must be used, while to insure the barmonious working of the different arms, extensive use of signalling nust be made from all parts of the field, even, if possible, from the firing line itself." He comments also on the successful use of a

captive balloon. As to the British equipment. Capt. Slocum considers the small-bore rifle bullet too merciful and says: "A careful study of the war by European Powers, showing as it does the great possibilities of the defensive use of smokeless powder, magazine rifles and increased artillery range, will do more to preserve the peace of Europe than a hundred Hague conventions." have a uniform, khaki on one side, green or the other, made reversible; "I do not believe the soldier going under fire will mind the seams showing. Modern war is business of the most serious and scientific kind, and every part of the equipment which delights the eve must disappear from it." An increase of transport is needed, under the new conditions, as many men as possible being carried on horses or automobiles; infantry, moving slowly, is at the mercy of a mobile enemy with good guns.

Of the Boers, Capt. Reichmann writes at length. In his opinion, the foreigners serving with them were the aggressive feature of their army; the Boers themselves were without discipline, officered largely by poliwithout discipline, officered largely by politicians and men appointed by political and family influence. Their most serious defect was the lack of discipline. "When a proposed movement did not suit a Boer or his officer." says our attaché, he simply did not move, and many a well-planned affair was ruined in that way. As a rule the Boer's lack of offensive capacity prevented him from resping the fruits of tactical victory; he was contented when he had repulsed the enemy." of the intelligence department of the Boers, Capt. Reichmann says:

Boers, Capt. Reichinian says fairly well informed of the enemy's whereabouts and doings. In the transmission of intelligence the biesels played a prominent part. The cyclists did not connue themselves to the roads, on which they had the right of way; they made short cuts by following cat paths and every General's beadquarters. They could be found at every General's beadquarters. They could be found at every General's. The heliograph also found executive

employment. He finds the source of the Boer defeats in their lack of a sufficient number of guns. Of the foreigners who played so important a part in the war, Capt. Reichmann reports a surprisingly small number. The Hollanders numbered 320 men; there were 75 "Italians," representing eleven nationalities, 40 men in the Scandinavian corps, 150 men in the Irish "brigade," 200 Germans, 50 Americans, 25 French and a like number of Russians. In all, there were fewer than 800 foreigners. His conclusions point to the necessity of men "trained to ride, not like mounted infantry, but like cavairy, and to fight, not like cavairy, but like infantry; and remarks further: "The only cavairy lesson we draw for ourselves is that we cannot have enough of our kind of cavairy."

The Rev. Mr. Bickey Takes Issue With Remarks Made by The Sun.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your orial of Sunday on the "Moral Purity of the Ministry," I venture to submit, is hardly fair in its reference to the clergyman in the notorious case just concluded in New Jersey. Is it not a well-recognized principle in our law that every man is presumably until proved gullty? Can it be said, then, with truth, as you say, that "the question of the guilt of the accused clergyman still remains open?" His guilt has as yet never been even approximately established. There are no charges standing against him in any

court in the land, either civil or ecclesiastical Why is his denial not of equal weight with that of the woman who accuses him? If it is not, the principle in law mentioned above is not sound, and you make a man guilty until he has proved his innocence.

The case of "pure womanhoo maintain, nothing to do with determining this question, neither, what any man might do. Is not pure manhood as possible as pure womanhood? We do not admit any such thing as one standard of purity for men and another for women. There has not been a scintilla of evidence to show that the scurrilous and libellous accusations of the counsel for the husband of the woman in question, are true

The friends of Mr. Keller are not concerned with any presumptions about the truthfulness or untruthfulness of Mrs. Barker, except so far as every professional man is concerned, that the bare assertion of an individual shall not be allowed to rob him of an honored name. Lying for a purpose is just as possible for a woman as a man. The clergy have good reason to know that there are itching ears always ready to drink in every breath that blows; they know the impure imaginations which eagerly welcome any suggestions of the kind they delight to

Pity, if you will, the woman who has brought all this misery upon herself and others, but leave to him his fair name, to whom, though he be a man, honor and purity are as sacred, as precious, as worthy of protection, as to her whom you profess to be so anxious to ALBAN RICHET. NEW YORK, June 23.

NAVAL MEDAL DESIGN ACCEPTED.

Secretary Long Approves Emblem With

Sampson Head for West Indian Campaign. WASHINGTON, June 24 .- Secretary Long o-day approved the designs for the West Indian naval campaign medal and the meritorious service medal of the war with Spain, submitted by a board consisting of Assistant Secretary Hackett, Rear Admirals Lace, Benham and Watson and Col. Reid of the Marine Corps. The West Indian medal as approved contains on the obverse a profile of Admiral Sampson, surrounded by a wreath of oak leaves, and has the inscription in plain lettering: "United States Naval Campaign in the West Indies, 1898. William Thomas Sampson, Commander-in-Chief."

On the reverse is a representation of "the man behind the gun." It shows the deck of a naval vessel, and a group, consisting of seaman stripped to the waist, a young naval officer and a marine in his shirt sleeves holding a rifle, all standing in the rear of a small calibre rapid-fire gun. In the background are the outlines of an armored vessel of conventional type partly concealed in the smoke of battle. Just below the group will be the

of battle. Such below the group win be the inscription commemorating the principal battle in which the recipient participated. The designer gives the following example of the inscription:

"Santiago, July 3, 1898. John Smith, Seaman, U. S. Texas."

The medal will be held to the pin bar by a crimson and blue ribbon, white being eliminated because it soils so quickly. For every other engagement in which a recipient of the medal participated there will be a bar containing the proper inscription.

medal participated there will be a bar containing the proper inscription.

The meritorious medal consists of a wreath of laurel leaves holding a five-pointed stareach point being attached to the inner rim of the wreath and the space between the points being open. The star has an anchor in the centre, while the points bear the inscription "Navy of the United States in the War With Spain." At the bottom of the wreath are the words "Meritorious service." The name of the recipient will be engraved on the reverse. The medal is attached to a broad crimson and blue ribbon, which forms broad crimson and blue ribbon, which forms background for it. It is believed by the Navy Department

a broad crimson and blue ribbon, which forms a background for it.

It is believed by the Navy Department that the campaign medal will be satisfactory not only to the service at large, but even to those who have contended that the likeness of Rear Admiral Schley should have been included. The explanation that the medal does not commemorate only the naval battle of Santiago, but all the engagements of the West Indian naval campaign, has been accepted by some of Admiral Schley's friends who have made inquiries on the subject and have examined the law. All the medals will be of bronze.

As approved by the Secretry, the board's report provides that the West Indian medal shall be given to officers and nen of the Navy and the marine corps who participated in the following engagements: Cardenas, Cienfuegos, Santiago, the cable cutting at Guantanamo, the engagement of the Newark under Capt, Goodrich, and the cable cutting by the St Louis off Santiago, and to officers and men who did not participate in the battle of Santiago, but who rescued men from the Spanish ships

The meritorious service medal will be bestowed on officers and men who rendered such service in the West Indies other than in battle, including those who served on ships doing blockade duty who did not participate in any engagement. There will be no separate medal for such men as Naval Constructor Hobson and Lleut Blue, who rendered conspicuous heroic services. Hobson, for his Merrimac exploit, will receive a meritorious service medal, and for such engagements as he was in while on the New York, the other medal bearing Admiral Sampson's likeness. The Secretary of the Navy will determine what constituted meritorious service other than in battle and to whom the meritorious service medals shall be awarded the meritorious service medals shall

BISHOP OFFICIALLY NOW Rev. J. J. O'Connor of Newark Receives Papal

Bull Announcing His Elevation. The Rev. John J. O'Connor of Newark eceived yesterday the Papal bull which officially made him Bishop of Newark in place officially made him Bishop of Newark in place of Bishop Winana M. Wigger, who died several months ago. The notification came from Cardinal Martinelli of Washington, who received it from the mail of a recently arrived steamer and quickly forwarded the document which is couched in Latin and fills many pages. A congratulatory letter from the Cardinal accompanied the missive.

Bishop O'Connor has expected the appointment for some time, and he expressed deep gratification over its arrival yesterday. He said that he would consult with Archishop Corrigan in regard to his consecration Corrigan in regard to his consecration

as Bishop.

Bishop O'Connor is a native of Newark and is 45 years old. He has two brothers and

Carnegies Wanted for the English and Irish Universities.

From the London Observer Who will follow Mr. Carnegie's splendid example by placing the English and Irish universities on a footing of equal efficiency by one or more deeds of sim-tlar munificence? We have among our men of sealth one or two who could afford to be as generous as Mr. Carnegie, and a number who, if not so largely endowed individually with wealth, could, if they were minded to show themselves as generous in degree collectively, easily accomplish the same object for the Southern Kingdom and Sister Isle.

Boston's Very Safe Ferries.

From the Boston Erening Transcript Two hundred and sixty years ago the first Boston erryboat began to ply over the line that is now folowed by the Chelsea ferry. Since that date in fair weather and foul, through ice and fogs and storms, the boats have continued regularly to cross and re cross the harbor; never yet has any one of them met with a serious disaster, such as happens not infrequently in New York harbor.

The World's Work for July is notable for its editorial omments, its various special articles and for its illustrations. Among its features are an account of Gov. Odell, entitled "A Businesslike Executive," a wonderfully illustrated article on photographing tropical fishes, by A. Radelyffe Dugmore, Mr. Nelson's "Maof Wall Street," and studies of Mr. Cassatt and Mr. Keene. The number is in a high degree

A DEFENCE OF THE REV. ME. RELLEB. END OF CASH REGISTER CO. STRIKE

Strikers Went Back on the Company's Term After All the Waste and Loss.

The recent reports from Dayton, Ohlo that the strike in the works of the National Cash Register Company had been settled did not go into details as to the terms of lement. News from Dayton received yesterday shows that the strike was settled on the company's terms. A week ago yester day a committee from the Allied Metal Me. chanics, 1,100 of whose members were employed by the company and went on strike, met the directors of the company and announced that the union had instructed its committee to say to the directors that the strikers were ready to go to work. All that the union asked was that the company take back as many of the strikers as cared to return to the shope. This request was granted. the directors stipulating that all vacancies should be filled by them as they saw fit The committee from the union said that the employees were ready to return to work under the conditions which prevailed at the time of and previous to the forced shutting down of the works. Having reached an agreement, the company issued the following notice:

"To All Employees of National Cash Registe Company:

"Having been formally notified by representatives of the Allied Metal Mechanics that this body, representing about 1.100 of our employees, has unanimously voted t return to work as they left it; therefore this company hereby notifies all of its employees that its factory will open for work at the usual hour to-morrow morning, Wed-nesday, June 19. We hope that all of our employees will return to work. By order of the Board of Directors

"JOHN H. PATTERSON, President. "DATTON, Ohio, June 18."

STROWGER'S STORAGE BATTERY One Charged Fifty-three Days Ago Was Found to Have Lest No Power.

ROCHESTER, June 24 .- The Strowger storage pattery, which THE SUN announced as having been completed by the inventor, is now being subjected to severe tests. A battery of one hundred ampere capacity was charged fifty. three days ago, and on being tested yesterday it was found that there had been no loss of power whatever. This is a feat that has never before been accomplished, it is said, although it has been sought after during the past fifty years by many electricians, in cluding Mr. Edison himself. The new substance

cluding Mr. Edison himself. The new substance which Mr. Strowger discovered to take the place of India rubber in the battery has also been tested and found to be impervious to all chemical action of the battery.

A remarkable thing in connection with Mr. Strowger's experimenting to perfect this new composition was his discovery of the new gas which can be liquefied by pressure and restored to gas by liberation. Mr. Strowger says he has submitted this gas to some distinguished analytical chemists, who now assure him that there will be no danger in handling the gas under pressure. Mr. Strowger has illuminated his residence with his new gas and is also using it in a portable lamp and an automobile burner. In making the gas with a small apparatus he says there is no residue, but when made on a large scale there is a by-product of such value that a person can get back all the expenses of making the

TRAMPS FORCED TO AID FARMERS Nebraskans Press Them Into Service to Gather

the Big Wheat Crop. OMARA, Neb., June 24 .- New wheat is moving in Nebraska in great quantities Boxcars are in great demand. The cereal is being threshed as rapidly as weather conditions will permit, and the grain is unusually firm and large.

The greatest difficulty is being experienced in securing men to handle the crop. With the wheat ready for harvest and the

With the wheat ready for harvest and the extraordinary rainfall of the past few days giving the weeds an impetus in the cornfields, farmers are forced to work night and day to keep ahead. In many sections of the county corn is being weeded by moonlight, and wheatfields present the same scene of activity in the night as in the day. The movement of tramps across Nebraska and Kansas just at present has ceased, because many have been hauled from cars along the different lines by farmers and trainmen and impressed into service. This is no joke, as a large crowd of tramps at Orleans, Neb., discovered yesterday. Thirty were rounded up by farmers armed with pitchforks at the watertank near that town pitchforks at the watertank near that town just after sabbath meeting and marched into the country. They were parcelled out among the farmers and told that they would get \$2 a day and food if they worked their best, and if they didn't they would be taken to town and confined in jail or on the rockpile as vagrants. As a rule, this persuasion was sufficient and the tramps went to work with much vigor.

BAY TOWNS WILL FIGHT HAVEMEYER. Got State Grants to Under-Water Land on Which He Built His "Venice"-Towns Claim It.

IsLIP, L. I., June 24.-The residents of the towns of Islip and Babylon, through their town officials, are preparing for a legal fight with several wealthy New Yorkers, among them Henry O. Eivemeyer, Samuel J. Peters and Schuyler L. Parsons, over the ownership of land under water in Great South Bay. Some years ago, when Mr. Havemeyer began building his country estate here he secured from the State I and Commissioners the grant to a large tract of the bay bottom on which his "Venice, was built. Mr. Peters and Mr. Parsons secured similar grants. These grants conveyed title to all the shore front from Doxsee's Creek to beyond Champlain's Creek.

Little attention was paid to the grants until recently, when the Islip town authorities decided to build a dock at the foot of one of the village streets and put up public bath houses. Mr. Havemeyer and Mr. Peters protested against trespass on their land. The towns maintain that the land belongs to them and that the State had no right to make the grants. ship of land under water in Great South

HIS LAST GAME OF POKER. Cab Maddox of Virginia Dropped Dead After

Swearing Off. RICHMOND, Va., June 24.-Cab Maddon

fell dead in a poker room here at 2 o'clock this morning. He remarked: "This is the last game I will play for some time," walked ast game I will play for some time," walked a few steps from the table and fell dead He was one of the most widely known sport-ing men in Virginia.

Maddox made a reputation as a soldier with Mosby when only a boy. He was prom-linent as a racing horseman for years.

WASHINGTON, June 24.-Consul Mahin

of Reichenberg, in a communication to the State Department, says that, according to a report from Brussels, a Belgian engineer by the name of Tobiansky has discovered a method by which smoke can be turned into light. In operating his device the inventor coil cts the smoke from any kind of a fire and forces it into a receiver. It is then saturated with hydro-carburet and a brilliant light re-sults. sults.

Secretary Gage in Poor Health.

WASHINGTON, June 24 .- Secretary Gage while attending his duties at the Treasury Department, is not a well man, and his physician has advised that if the excessive heat continues, he take a rest.

He has been under a great strain since some time before Mrs. Gage's death, and his friends have advised him to leave Washington for a while at the earliest opportunity.

Municipal Hot Water Service. From the Philadelphia Record.

A decided innovation in the line of municipal ownership is soon to be launched at Goshen, Ind. Here the Council proposes to furnish heat to its citizens in addition to water at light. The plan is to furnish hot water light. The plan is to furnish hot water in heating purposes from the municipal war works plant. This system has been test and found successful in London, and also some extent by private companies in United States, but never before has a mone pality undertaken such a plan foodly is a typical municipal ownership city alread it is nearly twenty-five years since she has for first steps in this direction, and she has gone far enough to feel certain that the principles are a good thing for any we ordered city of similar size. It is estimate that the introduction of this service we show a yearly profit of over \$10,000 at the